

BIRGAUANU, P.

Specialization in the national economy; causes and possibilities
of economic specialization with a concrete example, the Urals.
p. 22. NATURA. Bucuresti. Vol. 7, no. 3, May/June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956.

BIRGAUANU, P., cercetator (Bucuresti)

"West Germany's economic expansion in Africa" by P. Polsikov (P. Polshikov). Reviewed by P. Birgauanu. Natura Geografie 13 no. 5:83-86 S-O '61.

BIRGAOANU, P., lecturer; IUNGAN, R., prof. (Bucuresti)

Curricula and textbooks on geography in Rumania. Natura
Geografie 16 no.5:59-64. 8-64.

NIKOLAYEV, A.N.; GLADCHENKO, I.P.; BIRGAUZ, G.O.; DOBKIN, R.D.; SPEKTOR, E.I.

Window casements made of glass plastics. Plast. massy no.7:60-63 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

BIROKL', V.E.

A 2000 kg/cm² hydraulic press. Izv. tekhn. no.1:58 Ja-F '55.
(Hydraulic presses) (MLRA 8:9)

BIRGEL', V.M.

Apparatus for the experimental study of precision scales. Izv.
tekh. no.1:43-46 Ja-Y '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Scales (Weighing instruments)--Vibration) (Oscillograph)

BIRGEL', V.E

Contacts of balance knife-edges with supports. Izv. tekhn. no. 1:32-
36 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Balance)

Yudin, N.I.

3(8) p- PAPER I BOOK REVIEWS 807/1573
 Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu prirodnykh sil
 Ocherki osadochnykh mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopaemykh (Description
 of Sedimentary Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958.
 84 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Repp, M.I. L.V. Pustovalov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of
 Sciences; M.I. of Publishing House: G. I. Mosov; Tech. "M.I."
 S. G. Markovitch

SOURCE: This publication is intended for mining geologists,
 stratigraphers, petrographers, and mineralogists.

COMMENTS: This collection of articles is devoted to a description of
 of several minerals found in Eastern Siberia, and a discussion of
 the conditions of their deposition by regions. Individual
 articles report on the Berezovskoye iron ore deposits, the
 titaniferous minerals of the Sakal'skoye deposit, the iron ore
 deposits of the Angara-Pitkiy basin and the Khoroskiy region.
 The articles are accompanied by diagrams, tables, and biblio-
 graphic references.

Card 1/3

Serebrennikov, D.P. Devonian Iron-bearing Gollite Formation	3
Yeremeyev-Shak, V.A., and E.Kh. Platonov. Native Iron From Devonian Iron Ores of the Khoroskiy Region	25
Glebov, A.V. Tourmaline and Magnetite Quartzites of the Aldrich River in Southern Yakutiya	26
Parlov, V.A. Polimineral Pseudomorphs After Labradorite	43
Yudin, N.I. Iron Ores of the Angara-Pitkiy Basin	47

Card 2/3

Mirskanov, K.I. Titaniferous Minerals From the Bulak'skoye Deposit	61
Sokolova, Ye.I., and A.A. Ryabinina. Physicochemical Study of Iron Ores and Their Mother Rocks at the Berezovskoye Deposit in Zabaykalye	73

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

HW/ml
 1-30-59

BIRGER, A.

Now details and construction elements for completely pre-fabricated building. Na stroi. Mosk. 2 no.11:3-5 N '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Opytnogo zavoda pri spetsial'nom konstruktorskom byuro "Prokatdetal'" Glavmosstroya.
(Moscow--Precast concrete construction)

BIRGER, A., inzh.; KLOPOVSKIY, A., inzh.; LEYBOVICH, D., inzh.

Using industrial methods in electric-wiring operations. Zhil.
stroi. no.7:16-19 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric wiring, Interior)

AZIMOV, S.A.; BIRGER, A.G.; POLYNOV, V.N.; SLAVATINSKIY, S.A.

Nature of the penetrating particles in electron-nuclear showers. Dokl.
Akad. Nauk SSSR 85, No.2, 287-90 '53. (MLRA 5:8)
(PA 56 no.671:7757 '53)

BIRGER, A. I.

KOZLOV, Nikolay Yakovlevich, inzh.; BOL'SHAKOV, Vitaliy Mikhaylovich, inzh.;
KAZARNOVSKIY, Zinovy Iosifovich, inzh.; BIRGER, A. I., inzh., nauchnyy
red.; KRYUGER, Yu. V., red. izd-va.; SOINTSEVA, L. M., tekhn. red.;
KL'KINA, E. M., tekhn. red.

[Rolled partitions and facing panels; production and use] Prokatnye,
peregorodochnye i oblitsovochnye paneli; proizvodstvo i primeneniye.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam,
1958. 110 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Concrete slabs)

BIRGER, A.I., inzh.; SAMSONOV, D.D., inzh.; KLOPOVSKIY, A.F., inzh.

Making prestressed panels by vibration rolling. Bet.i zhel.-bet.
no.12:551-553 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Concrete slabs)

5(4)

SOV/76-33-1-2/45

AUTHORS:

Stepukhovich, A. D., Birger, B. I.

TITLE:

Kinetics and Mechanism of the Decomposition of Hydrocarbons (Kinetika i mekhanizm raspada uglevodorodov) XIII. Kinetics of the Butane Cracking Inhibited by Propylene Additions (XIII. Kinetika krekinga butana, zatormozhennogo dobavkami propilena)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 8-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The theory of the chain cracking of hydrocarbons inhibited by additions of various inhibiting agents was developed already some years ago (Refs 1-4). According to Hinshelwood (Ginshel'vud) (Ref 6) and the results of some investigations (Ref 5), the butane cracking is carried out in a complicated kinetic process. This assumption is, however, unfounded considering the decomposition of the radical chains of the alkanes and the structure of butane. The present tests were carried out to clarify this question, to determine the activation energies of the inhibiting reaction, and to establish the working mechanism of propylene. The cracking of butane with propylene additions was carried out in a vacuum unit the description of which has

Card 1/3

SOV/76-33-1-2/45

Kinetics and Mechanism of the Decomposition of Hydrocarbons. XIII. Kinetics of the Butane Cracking Inhibited by Propylene Additions

already been given together with the working method (Ref 7). The pressure was measured by means of a diaphragm pressure gage, the temperature by means of a potentiometer PP. Two series of investigations were made at 540° and 580°C respectively (Table 1). The results of the investigations showed, after a treatment of the reaction walls (quartz glass) with HF, that an enlargement of the specific surface intensifies the inhibiting reaction which points to a heterogeneous origin of the chain formation and, on the other hand, to a homogeneous fission of the chains in the cracking reaction (Refs 1,8). According to the calculations by A. D. Stepukhovich, the value 13.4 kcal is given for the activation energy of the admission of CH_3 radicals at the walls of the quartz vessel. The determinations made according to the method of inhibiting additions showed a value of 2.7 kcal for the activation energy of the reaction of propylene with H radicals, and a value of 11 kcal for the reaction with CH_3 radicals. The decomposition of butane does not constitute an exception from the general laws of reaction kinetics of the inhibited radical chain

Card 2/3

Kinetics and Mechanism of the Decomposition of Hydrocarbons. XIII. Kinetics
of the Butane Cracking Inhibited by Propylene Additions

SOV/76-33-1-2/45

cracking. There are 3 tables and 11 references, 10 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Chernyshevs-
kogo (Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1956

Card 3/3

GODNEV, I.N.; BIRGER, B.N.

Increase in entropy dis in the irreversible course of chemical reactions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.11:2553-2554 N°63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.

GRISHKEVICH, V.M.; BIRGER, B.N.; BOYNILLO, Ye.U.

Anaerobic phlegmon and gangrene of the scrotum. Vest. khir.
92 no.6:127-128 Je '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz Oshmyanskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - G. Zaboyev)
Grodenskoy oblasti. Adres avtora: Oshmyany, Grodnenskoy oblasti,
rayonnaya bol'nitsa.

BORISOV, A.; BIRGER, G.; VOLKOV, A.; DICH, S.; DUSEYEVA, Ye.; KONKIN, A.A.;
MEOS, A.; MIKHAYLOV, N.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.; POMSHVER, A.;
ROGOVIN, Z.; SERKOV, A.; SHIFRIN, L.

On the 60th birthday of an honored worker. Khim.volok. no.2:79
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Gruzdev, Vasilii Alekseevich, 1902-)

SOV/137-59-12-27806

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 12, p 293 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Birger, G.I., Brazhnikov, N.I.

TITLE: Determination of Boundaries of Pressure Shrinkage Holes in Brass and Bronze Rods by the Method of Ultrasonic Flaw Detection 14

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov po avtomatiz. proizvod. protsessov i dispatcherizatsii, Nr 3, Moscow, 1958, pp 68 - 83

ABSTRACT: Information is given on results of studies carried out to determine the boundaries of pressure shrinkage-holes with the use of ultrasonic waves. The possibility was established of using for this purpose (for rods of ≤ 70 mm in diameter) the "UZD-37"-device. The ultrasonic control diminishes the number of breaks in testing the rods and reduces metal loss. For a number of alloys ultrasonic control is the only method to determine precisely the boundaries of a deficient area in the rod. The author analyzes in detail characteristics and variety of defects in pressed rods.

Card 1/1

Ya.O.

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S/137/60/000/01/07/009

A Universal Ultrasonic -38 (UZD-38 Type) Flaw-Detector for Detection of Defects in Titanium, Non-Ferrous and Ferrous Metals

the piezoplates under operational conditions. The design of the equipment was devised for the operation in shops. The dimensions are 505 x 315 x 235 mm, the weight is 20 kg. The flaw detector may be used in enterprises of the non-ferrous metallurgy for 1) detection of defects in ingots of Ti and its alloys; 2) detection of defects in work-pieces of non-ferrous metals and their alloys; (Al, brass, bronze and others); 3) for the checking of technological equipment as to the absence of internal defects; 4) for measuring the wall thickness of work pieces made of ferrous and non-ferrous metals with one-way access (boilers, pipes, reservoirs, etc). The main electrical circuit diagrams of the device are given and special features in its design are described.

V.O.

Card 2/2

SOV/136-58-6-3/21

New Means for Automatic Testing and Control in Non-ferrous Metallurgy

(Figure 3). For the continuous analysis of hydro-metallurgical solutions, the KB TsMA in 1957 developed (Figure 4) an automatic polarographic concentration-meter, type KAP-225, with a transducer type DAPK-226: this device has been successfully used at the "Elektrotsink" Works for analysing for cadmium in zinc electrolyte and is based on alternating-current polarography. The KB TsMA have developed a series of radioactive methods, particularly for level indication over a wide (type URP) (Figure 5) and a relatively narrow (type URPR) (Figure 6) range. A radioactive density-meter, type PR-150, independent of the mineralogical and size composition of pulp over a wide range has been successfully tested at the Zolotushinskaya obogatitel'naya fabrika (Zolotushinskaya Beneficiation Works) (ranges 1.5-2.5 and 1-2 kg/litre). Work is proceeding on other radioactive meters including a moisture meter, for concentrates and similar materials. Based on corrosion-resistant, differential, thermo-electric anemometer (electrical circuit proposed by engineers V.A. Drozdov and A.M. Listov), a flowmeter for pure or air-diluted chlorine has been developed by the

Card2/4

SOV/136-58-6-3/21

New Means for Automatic Testing and Control in non-ferrous Metallurgy

KB TsMA; they have also developed an analyser (type GAKh-239) for chlorine which is accurate to $\pm 3\%$ and these two instruments are to be used in an integrated automation system being devised for the magnesium industry. The KB TsMA have developed an automatic installation for (Figures 7 and 8) controlling a single pump in relation to the liquid level. Another recent activity of this organisation has been the development of the type ATV-229 overheating protective device (Figure 9) and a twelve-point temperature signalling device (Figure 10). The ATV-229 device is to be produced by the Tsvetmetpribor Works. In collaboration with the Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabollevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the AMS USSR), the KB TsMA have developed a device (Figure 11) for continuous measurement and recording of mercury-vapour concentration in air in the range $0.1 - 0.6 \text{ mg/m}^3$. This instrument (IKRP-445) (Figure 11) also gives an alarm signal if the concentration becomes excessive and its range is being extended in both directions.

Card3/4

BIRGER, G.I.

Fundamentals of the general theory of ultrasonic flowmeters. Izv.
tekh. no. 4:42-48 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Flowmeters) (Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

42662

S/115/62/000/010/002/002
E073/E535

26.790

AUTHOR: Birger, G.I.

TITLE: Some problems of calibrating ultrasonic flowmeters

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.10, 1962, 53-55

TEXT: Ultrasonic flowmeters indicate the average speed of flow along the ultrasonic beam and not the average across the section. For circular pipes an ultrasonic flowmeter will give a higher reading of about one-third if the flow is laminar. Under industrial conditions the flow is usually turbulent and the velocity across the section varies with the Re number. In this case the velocity along the ultrasonic beam is also a function of Re. The ratio between the ultrasonically measured velocity and the average velocity will also not remain constant and will be a function of Re. In contrast to the formula published by J. Kritz

$$v = \bar{v}(1 + 0.19 \text{Re}^{-0.1}), \quad (2)$$

where v - ultrasonically measured velocity and $\bar{v}$ - average

Card 1/2

BIRGER, G.I.

Selecting the type of ultrasonic flowmeter for contaminated liquids and pulps. Izv. tekhn. no. 7:41-43 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Flowmeter)
(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

B/046/63/009/001/001/026
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Birger, G. I., Brashnikov, N. I.

TITLE: Temperature errors and the calculation of some parameters of ultrasonic flowmeters

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 1, 1963, 5-9

TEXT: In two-channel ultrasonic flowmeters the main temperature error is caused by simultaneous temperature variations both of the controlled medium and of the acoustic line material; in single-channel flowmeters the main error is caused by a similar effect. Another temperature error arises in the asymmetric electronic systems. In flowmeters of the two-channel phase circuit type with refraction the main temperature error is determined by

$$|\delta\varphi_1| = \frac{b_1 + b_2(1 - 2n_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha)}{1 - n_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \Delta\varphi_0 t, \quad (1),$$

where b_1 and b_2 are the relative temperature coefficients of the ultrasonic

Card 1/2

Temperature errors and the ...

S/046/63/009/001/001/026
B104/B186

velocities in the acoustic line material and in the controlled medium; $n_0 = c_{20}/c_{10}$ is the index of refraction of the ultrasonic waves on the boundary material - controlled medium; α is the angle between the acoustic line axis and the normal to the tube axis; $\Delta\varphi$ is the phase shift of the ultrasonic vibrations; δt is the temperature variation of the controlled liquid. By selecting a material for the acoustic line with proper c_{10} and b_1 the main temperature error could be kept small. An automatic compensation of the main temperature error is achieved by the condition

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{n_0} \sqrt{\frac{b_1 + b_2}{2b_1}} \quad (3).$$

Therefore, if $b_1 < 0$ an automatic compensation of the main temperature error may be obtained for most of the liquids with $b_2 < 0$. Finally the design of pickups with temperature compensation at $b_1 > 0$ is discussed. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Konstruktorskoye byuro "Tsvetmetavtomatika", Moskva
(Design Office "Tsvetmetavtomatika", Moscow)
SUBMITTED: October 13, 1961
Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

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1. 20X102-1-1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205320014-4"

L 20082-65

Ch. XVI. Electronic measuring schemes -- 222
Ch. XVII. Comparative analysis of ultrasonic flowmeters -- 262

ANFILOV, A.A., inzh.; BAKALEYNIK, Ya.M., inzh.; BIRGER, G.I.,
inzh.; BRUK, B.S., inzh.; BUROV, A.I., inzh.; GINZBURG, V.L.,
inzh.; ZABELIN, V.L., inzh.; ZAPLECHNYY, Ye.G., inzh.; ISAYEV,
D.V., inzh.; KLIMOVITSKIY, A.M., inzh.; KRYUCHKOV, V.V., inzh.;
KOTOV, V.A., inzh.; LEYDERMAN, A.Ye., inzh.; PODGOYETSKIY,
M.L., inzh.; SAZHAYEV, V.G., inzh.; SEVAST'YANOV, V.V., inzh.;
FILIPPOV, S.F., inzh.; FROMBERG, A.B., inzh.; SHNEYEROV, M.S.,
inzh.; ERLIKH, G.M., inzh.; VERKHOVSKIY, B.I., red.; ZUBKOV,
G.A., red.; KARKLINA, T.O., red.; OVCHARENKO, Ye.Ya., red.;
ANTONOV, B.I., ved. red.

[New means of automatic and centralized control for nonfer-
rous metal mines] Novye sredstva avtomatizatsii i dispatcher-
skogo upravleniia dlia rudnikov tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva,
Nedra, 1965. 93 p. (MIRA 18:4)

BRUK, Bronislav Solomonovich; BIRGER, G.I., red.; SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N., red.

[Polarographic methods] Poliarograficheskie metody. Pod
obshchei red. N.N.Shumilovskogo. Moskva, Energiia, 1965.
111 p. (MIRA 19:1)

KONKIN, A.A.; BIRGER, G.Ye.; GRUZDEV, V.A.; PAKSHVER, A.B.; TSVETKOVA,
N.P., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Synthetic fibers] Khimicheskie volokna. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.isd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 50 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

PLEASE I DOG REPRODUCTION

506/4054

Always read each page. Don't let machinery inform tell

Relevant to the present problem is: SSCN (The Chemical Industry of the USSR) Moscow, Gostkhizdat, 1959. 457 p. Krasnaa slava lineated. 4,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Consideration: machine-to-wholebody transfer.

Ms.: B. S. Kozm) Tech. Ed.: P. V. Pogelkin; Editorial Board: A. P. Vinogradovskiy, L. L. Volynskiy, M. M. Zaslavskiy, M. I. Tsvetov, V. S. Kiselev, I. A. Lebedevskiy (Scientific Secretary), S. E. Medvedev, B. D. Mel'nik, A. B. Platonov, A. D. Rybchenko (Chief Ed.), and A. V. Topol'skiy.

FUTURE: This book is intended for the personnel of the chemical industry. It will be of interest to the general reader interested in the development and structure of the Soviet chemical industry.

CONTRIBUTION: This book contains 13 articles on various aspects of the Soviet chemical industry. Among the developments in the production of raw materials for the manufacturing of chemical products discussed are: 1) the use of raw materials synthesized from natural gas and petroleum to replace food products in the production of synthetic rubber, alcohol, detergents, etc.; 2) the production of acetylene from natural and petroleum gases for the production of vinyl acetate, acrylonitrile, chloroprene, acrylamide, and other polymers; 3) the production of acetylene from natural hydrocarbons by cracking methane (and its homologs) at 1500° in an electric arc between two porous electrodes in a gas reactor; 4) by-products (thermal oxidation) of methane in a pyrolytic furnace designed by B. G. Orlovskii, by other methods of producing acetylene from and because it is cheaper, or by ethyl alcohol, and other organic substances; 5) the synthesis of isobutene derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons for the production of isobutyl rubber; 6) synthetic paraffinic hydrocarbons for the production of low-molecular-weight paraffins, aliphatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydrocarbons. The history of plastic production in the Soviet Union is reviewed, and names, locations, and products of plants as well as the names of outstanding personalities in the field are given. The technical level and prospects of the Soviet development of different branches of the plastic industries are also discussed.

along with methods of manufacturing plastic articles. A special section is devoted to the production of high-strength and lightweight "V" and "P" plastic preparations of various solution in one operation is discussed. It is being used to replace the complex, conventional equipment with great savings in space. General trends in the technology of synthetic rubber production are also discussed. A historical review of synthetic rubber production and the accomplishments of outstanding Soviet scientists in this field are given as well as names, locations and products of synthetic rubber plants. Rubber production and the manufacturing of rubber goods are similarly reviewed. Synthetic latex and extruding personalities in the development of the synthetic type, plastic and polymer, rubber, and plastic articles, and the synthesis and chemical treatment of synthetic rubber, and the production of isobutene and other paraffins are given. Other types of processes and equipment, X-ray diffraction photographs included in the book show outside and interior views of some Soviet chemical, industrial plants, as well as their manufacturing, storage, handling and laboratory equipment. Numerous personalities and facilities are mentioned in the body of the text.

References accompany individual articles.

<u>Cartier, H. L.</u> The Practice and Synthetic <u>Waxes Industry</u>	73
<u>Mayer, O. W., and A. L. Kohnen.</u> The <u>Cardinal Fibers Industry</u>	111
<u>Schueremabro, P. I.</u> The <u>Synthetic Rubber Industry</u>	157
<u>Swinyard, A. F.</u> The <u>Wool Industry</u>	168
<u>Gregory, A. E.</u> The <u>Woolen Dye Industry</u>	197
<u>Wolterschlaeger, A. H.</u> The <u>Production of Lacquers and Polishes</u>	219
<u>Wickham, H. E.</u> <u>Cardinal Means of Protecting Plants and Illustrations</u>	234
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<u>Winkler, H. E., and E. M. Wirtz.</u> <u>Automation of the Cardinal Industries</u>	498

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

BIRGER, G.Ye.; BORISOV, A.L.

Prospects and basic trends in the development of the synthetic
fiber industry from 1959 to 1965. Khim.volok. no.1:3-8 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstennogo
volokna. (for Birger). 2. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov
SSSR po khimii (for Borisov).
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BIRGER, G.Ye.

World production of synthetic fibers in 1957. Khim.volok.
no.1:54-58 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskus-
stvennogo volokna.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BIRGER, G.Ye.; NOVIKOVA, N.D.

Problem of the economic efficiency of the manufacture of acetate
silk. Khim.volok. no.3:58-60 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (VNIIV).
(Rayon)

BIRGER, G.Ye.; IVANOVA, Ye.P.

Distribution and location of enterprises of synthetic fibers in
the U.S.S.R. Khim.volok. no.5:68-70 59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (VNIIV).

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BIRGER, G.Ye.

Preliminary data on the world production of synthetic fibers
in 1958. Khim.volok. no.5:70-72 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (VNIIV).
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BIRGER, G. Ye.; KATSMAN, A. B., red.; GONCHAROV, N. G., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of synthetic fibers and their uses] Proizvodstvo khimicheskikh volokon i ikh primeneniye. Moskva, Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1959. 25 p. (MIRA 14:5)

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BIRGER, G.Ya.; IVANOVA, Ye.P.; KIRSANOVA, G.A.; KOCHETKOV, L.M.;
NOVIKOVA, N.D.; PURUSOVA, G.A.

Labor productivity in synthetic fiber factories. Khim.volok.
no.1:40-43 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)
(Textile factories—Labor productivity)

BIRGER, C.E.

Preliminary data on the world production of synthetic
fibers in 1959. Khim.volok. no.3:68-69 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstven-
nogo volokna.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

PLATE 1 BOX EXHIBITION
807/579
Kafeminskaya po razrybnym protselovaniyem sll Vostochnoy Sibiri, 1996.
Dizhinskaya sotsializm

State-owned enterprises (SOEs) and private enterprises (PEs) in the chemical industry, production of the fertilizer, and the development of production forces in Eastern Siberia. Moscow, Izdat. AN SSSR, 1960. 202 p. (Series: Nauchnye proizvodstva i ykh razvitiye v SSSR). Kuznetskaya oblast', 2,000 copies printed.

Agencja Agency: Kancelaryjny Bank S&P. Szwajc. po kancjalarji prowadzicieli i innych s&P.
Kancelaryjny oficerzy.

[illegible]

REMARKS: This book is intended for chemical engineers and economic planners concerned with the industrial development of Eastern Africa.

[illegible]

Figure 1.5. Candidates of Economic Sciences, VIIIth, and Z.A. Bogdanov (Professor, Kholmorskiy Volokno¹ by Institute (Moscow Textile Institute)). Days of developing the artificial and synthetic-fiber industry in Eastern Siberia

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[illegible]

7

HOLROYDE, D.H. (Graduate of Chemical Sciences, VPI&SU).
Production of Floation Agents for Nonferrous and Semi-metal Ores

2

Dr. Joseph P. Parnes, **WILLI** (AI)-Chem Scientific Research Institute for the Processing of Petroleum and Gas and for the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuels, V. A. Kharukhin (Candidate of Technical Sciences, **WILLI**), and N. A. Bortnik (Candidate of Technical Sciences, **WILLI**). Prospects of Using Gas-Corralling Carbon Nanotubes and Hydrogels for the Synthesis of Chemical Products and Fuels

⑤

BIRGER, G.Ye.; KIRSANOVA, G.A.

R.Robson's book "The man-made fibres industry" reviewed by
G.E.Birger, G.A.Kirsanova. Khim.volok. no.3:78-79 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)
(Robson, R.)

KONKIN, Aleksandr Arsen'yevich; BIRGER, Georgiy Yefimovich; KAPLUNOV, A.S.,
red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Miracle fibers] Chudesnye volokna. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1961. 43 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю poli-
ticheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.10, Molodezhnaya, no.5).
(MIRA 14:3)

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

S/183/61/000/001/002/006
B101/B205

AUTHORS: Konkin, A. A., Rogovina, A. A., Birger, G. Ye.
TITLE: Present stage and prospects of tire cord production
PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 1, 1961, 3-14

TEXT: This is a review of publications on the production of tire cord, which bases primarily on Western literature. In the Soviet Union, tire cord is produced from cotton, viscose and caprone fibers. As the Seven-year Plan (1959-1965) provides for a substantial increase of the production of viscose cord (2.8 times) and caprone cord (22 times), 91% of all tire cord will be made from synthetic fibers in 1965. The review is divided into five sections: 1) Achievements in the field of viscose and polyamide cord production. This section bases chiefly on Western literature. 2) Physicomechanical properties of viscose, caprone, and nylon cord. Besides several Western publications, mention is made of a paper by V. A. Kargin and a paper by M. B. Lytkina, Ye. Ya. Yaminskaya, V. F. Yevstratov, and Ye. V. Troshkina on impact tests: BX (VKh) cord withstood 50 impacts, cord "Super-super", 129, and caprone cord, 850. The optimum modulus and elongation have not yet

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S/183/61/000/001/002/006
B101/B205

Present stage and ...

been determined. Tests made by A. V. Motorina, A. A. Konkin, N. V. Mikhaylov, and others confirmed that the behavior of polyamide heated in an inert atmosphere differs from that heated in air. 3) Brief analysis of data on the testing and practical use of tires made from different types of cord. It is noted that the NIISHP (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry) has made several tests of tires which showed that caprone cord is best suited for the purpose. This is ascribed to the poor quality of viscose cord. 4) Technical and economic data on the use of viscose and polyamide cord. This section deals with an investigation carried out by VNIIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers) in cooperation with the Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry, in the course of which the highly stable cord no. 5.45/2/1 was compared with caprone cord no. 10.7/2/1. Both types were assumed to have a lifetime of 63,000 km. When putting the cost of viscose cord as 100%, the following figures are obtained for caprone cord:

Capital cost	
Creation of the raw-material basis	138
Production of raw material and fiber	142

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B101/B205

Present stage and ...

Production of cord referred to a distance of
1000 km covered by the tire 96.7
Expenditure of work needed to produce the
cord tissue116
Prime Cost
Raw material216
Cord tissue181
Cord and rubber (per 1000 km)101.8

The costs for sulfate cellulose and caprolactam were taken from planning figures. According to estimates of GIAP (State Design and Scientific Research Institute of the Nitrogen Industry) and of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers, the corresponding figures for anide fiber are 107% and 120%, respectively, when putting capital cost and prime cost of caprone cord fiber as 100%. The high price is due to the costs of AP("AG") salt. According to I. Ye. Krichevskiy and N. P. Fedorenko, a price cut is possible by using non-aromatic starting materials, such as furfural and butadiene. 5) Prospects of the use of other fibers in the production of tire cord. Reference is made to Western data on polyester, polyvinyl

Card 3/4

S/183/61/000/001/002/006
B101/B205

Present stage and ...

alcohol, polypropylene, and polyurethane fibers. The authors state that further research work would be necessary. They recommend caprone cord for the production of truck tires, and viscose cord for automobile tires. The development of caprone cord production intended in the Soviet Union does not exclude the production of nylon cord. V. L. Biderman and P. Kh. Drozhzhin are mentioned. There are 5 figures, 10 tables, and 53 references. 17 Soviet-bloc and 34 non-Soviet-bloc. ✓

ASSOCIATION: MTI (Moscow Textile Institute): A. A. Konkin VNIIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fiber):
A. A. Rogovina, G. Ye. Birger

Card 4/4

BIRGER, O.Ye.

World production of synthetic fibers in 1959. Khim.volok.
no.3:50-55 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BIRGER, G.Ye.; KIRSANOVA, G.A.

"Location of the synthetic fiber industry in the U.S.A." by
J.Airov. Reviewed by G.E.Birger, G.A.Kirsanova. Khim.volok.
no.5:71-73 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(United States---Textile fibers, Synthetic)
(Airov, J.)

BIRGER, G.Ye.

World production of synthetic fibers in 1960. Khim.volok. no.2:2-9
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BIRGER, G. Ya.; IVANOVA, Ye. P.; KIRSANOVA, G. A.

Prospects for the development of the production and uses
of synthetic fibers. Khim. volokn. no. 6:2-6 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstven-
nogo volokna.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

BIRGER, G.Ye., kand.ekonom.nauk; SAVINSKIY, E.S., kand.ekonom.nauk;
FEDORENKO, N.P., doktor ekonom.nauk

Development of the production of synthetic polymer materials in
capitalist countries. Zhur.VKHO 7 no.2:212-216 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Polymers)

BIRGER, G.Ye.

World production of man-made fibers during 1961. Khim.volok.
no.2:1-4 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

KHIM.VOLOK, no 5: 65-68-64

1965
BIRGER, G.Ye.[deceased]; IVANOVA, Ye.P.; NOVIKOVA, A.V.; ARNOL'DOVA, Ye.N.;
LITVINOVA, N.I.; ZOLKINA, N.S.

Use economically the raw materials in the production of viscose
fibers. Khim.volok.no.5:65-68 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

KOTOMKIN, A; BIRGER, I., TERNOVAYA, R.P., redaktor; KRASHENINNIKOVA,
V.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Builders of hydroelectric power plants] Gidrostroevtsy; rasskazy
peredovykh liudei Stalingradgidrostroia. Stalingrad, obl. kn-vo,
1952. 73 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

SEMENOV, A.; BIRGER, I.

A uniform guide for the standardisation of time and automobile repair estimates is necessary. Avt.transp. 32 no.12:27 D '54.
(MLRA 8:3)

1. Stalingradgidrostroy.
(Automobiles—Repairing)

I. Birger

Krupneyshaya v mire; k istorii sozdaniya Volzhskoy GES imeni XXII S" yazda
KPSS (by) M.A. Bukin (1) I. Birger. Pod. red. S.R. Medvedeva. Moskva, Sotsekgiz,
1962.

225 p. illus., ports.

Bibliographical footnotes.

BIRGER, I. A., Engineer

"Strength Calculation of Screw Threads." Sub 20 Feb 47, Central Sci
Res Inst of Aircraft Engine Building (TsIAM)

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

BIRGER, I. A.

"Reserves of Strength at Variable Stresses. Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya
No. 6, (1948)

BIRGER, I.A.

Technology

Calculation of threaded couplings
(Moskva?), Oborongiz, 1951.

BIRGER, I.A.

Elasticity

One error in Timoshenko's text on the theory of elasticity
Insh. sbor, 10, 1951

KINASOSHVILI, R. S.; BIRGER, I. A.

Strains and Stresses

Once more about the margin of strength in variable stresses. Vest. mash. 33,
No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

BIRGER, I. A., Cand Tech Sci

"The Structural Mechanics of Turbines." Dr Tech Sci, (Scientific Council of the) Central Sci-Res Inst of Aircraft Engine Building imeni P. I. Baranov, 22 Nov 54. (VM, 11 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

USSR/Engineering - Structural analysis

Gard 1/1 : Pub. 128 - 3/38

Authors : Birger, I. A.

Title : Comparison of failure theories for fatigue strength criteria

Periodical : Vest. mash. 9, 14-20, Sep 1954

Abstract : The fatigue strength under combined stresses, especially normal and shear stresses which vary asymmetrically, were considered. Various theories of failure were applied to the cases of pure tension, pure torsion, alternating flexure and constant torsion, alternating torsion and constant flexure, alternating torsion and bi-axial constant tension and compression. The advantages and drawbacks of each of the five theories discussed are pointed out. Seven USSR references (1933-1954). Graphs.

Institution :

Submitted :

BIRGER, I.A.

AL'SHITS, I.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BARKIN, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BALAKSHIN, B.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BIKSEL'MAN, R.D., inzhener; BELYAYEV, V.H., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BEHEZINA, N.I., inzhener; BIRGER, I.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGUSLAVSKIY, Yu.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOROVICH, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GONTIKBERG, Yu.M., inzhener; GORDON, V.O., professor; GORODETSKIY, I. Ye., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; GROMAN, M.B., inzhener; DIKER, Ya.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOSCHATOV, V.V., inzhener; IVANOV, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KINASHOVILI, B.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KRUTIKOV, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVENSON, Ye.M., inzhener; MAZYRIN, I.V. inzhener; MARTYNOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIBERG, N.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEV, G.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; PETRUSEVICH, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POZDNYAKOV, S.M., dotsent; PONOMAREV, S.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; PRONIN, B.A. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYSHKOV, D.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; SATEL', E.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; SIMAKOV, F.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SLOBODKIN, M.S., inzhener; SPITSYN, N.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; STOLBIN, G.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAYTS, B.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHERNYSHEV, H.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHMEYDEROVICH, R.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

AL'SHITS, I.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (and others)..... Card 2.

cheskikh nauk, BYDINOV, V.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
ERLIKH, L.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ACHERKAN, N.S.,
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; MARKUS, M.Ye.,
inzhener, redaktor; KARGANOV, V.G., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA,
T.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Mechanical engineer's manual; in 6 volumes] Spravochnik mashino-
stroitelia; v shesti tomakh. Izd.2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, Vol.4, 1955. 851 p.
(Mechanical engineering) (MLRA 8:12)

HINGER, Isaak Aronovich

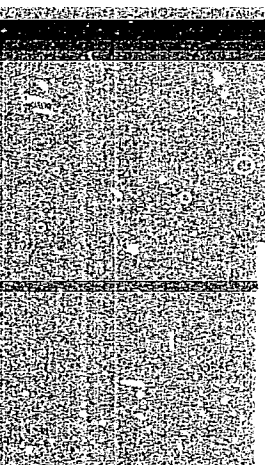
Academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences based on his defense, 22 November 1954, in the Council of the Central Sci-Res Inst of Aircraft Motor-Construction imeni Baranov, of his dissertation entitled: "Construction Mechanics of Turbodynamics".

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 9, 16 April 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 14, Jul 56, Moscow, pp 4-22, Uncl. JPRS/NY-429

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BIRGER, I.A.
BABKIN, S.I.

S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BALAKSHIN, B.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BEYZEL'MAN, R.D., inzhener; BELYAYEV, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BIRGER, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGUSLAVSKIY, P.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOROVICH, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOL'MIR, A.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GONIKBERG, Yu.M., inzhener; GORODETSKIY, I.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORDON, V.O., professor; DIMENTBERG, F.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOSCHATOV, V.V., inzhener, IVANOV, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KINASOSHVILI, R.S., professor; KODNIR, D.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOLOMITSEV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRUTIKOV, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUSHUL', M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVENSON, Ye.M., inzhener; MAZYRIN, I.V., inzhener; MALININ, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIBERG, H.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEV, G.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PETRUSEVICH, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POZDNYAKOV, S.N., dotsent; PONAMOREV, S.D., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRIGOROVSKIY, M.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRONIN, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RESHETOV, D.N., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SATEL', E.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERENSEN, S.V.; SLOBODKIN, M.S., inzhener; SPITSYN, N.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; STOLBIN, G.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAYTS, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TETEL'BAUM, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; UMANSKIY, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRODOS'YEV, V.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

BABKIN, S.I.--- (continued) Card 2.

KHAYT, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYDINOV, V.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHRAYBER, M.H., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; SHEDROV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; TSVETKOV, A.P., dotsent, nauchnyy redaktor; SLEENIKOV, G.I., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; MARKUS, M.Ye., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; KARGANOV, V.G., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; ACHERKAN, N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Manual of machinery manufacture] Spravochnik mashinostroitel'noy v trekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.3. 1951. 1098 p. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Deystvitel'nye chleny Akademii nauk USSR (for Serensen)
(Machinery)

BIRGER, I.A. (Moskva)

Vibrations of rings with attached masses. Inzh.sbor. 24:17-23 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Vibration) (Strains and stresses)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

871

Belyayev, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Birger, I. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Demidov, S. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Korotkov, V. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Kudryavtsev, V. N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Martynov, A. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Niberg, N. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ponomarev, S. D., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Pronin, B. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Push, V. E., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Sleznikov, G. I., Engineer; Stolbin, G. B., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tayts, B. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

Spravochnik metallista. t. 2 (Metals Engineering Handbook. v. 2) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 974 p. 100,000 copies printed.

Ed.(title page): Chernavskiy, S. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. (inside book): Markus, M. Ye., Engineer (deceased); Tech. Ed.: Sokolova, T. F.; Editorial Board of the set: Acherkan, N. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Chairman of the Board and Chief Ed.; Vladislavlev, V. S. (deceased); Malov, A. N.; Pozdnyakov, S. N.; Rostovkyh, A. Ya.; Stolbin, G. B.; and Chernavskiy, S. A.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technicians and engineers working in the field of machine design and in production.

Card 1/19

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205320014-4"

BIRGER, I. A.

24-58-3-21/38

AUTHOR: Shneyderovich, R. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Elasto-Plastic Bending of Bars and Systems of Bars
(Uprugo-plasticheskiy izgib sterzhney i sterzhnevykh sistem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 3, pp 130-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The relations between the stress and deformation components can be stated in relative co-ordinates referred to the yield point values. With this notation, the relations of the elastic region can be used in the plastic region, accepting variable elastic properties. This method, introduced by Birger, I. A. ("Certain General Methods for the Solution of Problems in the Theory of Plasticity", Prikl. Mat. i Mekh., 1951, Issue 6), reduces elasto-plastic problems to those of pure elasticity if the variable factors are known. These factors can be presented in families of curves, such as Fig. 1 for the bending of round bars. The stress distribution over the cross-section is considered and formulae are given replacing the Mohr-Maxwell displacement formulae in energy theorems for the case of elasto-plastic deformation. These formulae are used for statically indeterminate systems of which an example is treated, namely a chain link with a central bridge. There are 6 figures, including 5 graphs, and 6 Soviet refer-

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24-58-3-21/38

Elasto-Plastic Bending of Bars and Systems of Bars.
ences.

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Bars--Deformation 2. Bars--Stresses 3. Bars--Elasticity
4. Bars--Mathematical analysis

BIRGER I.A.

80V/24-58-4-33/39

AUTHOR: Ivlev, D.D.

TITLE: Conference on Sustained Static Strength of Turbine Components Working at High Temperatures (Soyezbchaniye po sil'noi staticheskoj prochnosti detalей turbomashin, rabotayushchikh pri vysokoy temperature)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdel'noye Tekhnicheskoye Nauk, 1959, Nr. 4, pp. 149 - 150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Commission on the Strength of Gas Turbines from the Institute of Mechanical Engineering (Academy of Sciences of the USSR) Chairman - Yu.N. Rabotnov) and the Strength Section of the Leningrad Technical Committee on Turbine Construction (Chairman - V.I. Kuznetsov) held a conference during November 20-22, 1957 on the sustained static strength of turbine components working at high temperature. The conference was opened by an introductory speech by the chairman of the Leningrad Technical Committee on Turbine Construction, S.A. Kantor.

The paper by I.A. Odintsov (Institute of Metallurgy, Ac. Sc. USSR) "Structural Theory of Creep" contained an account of the author's theory.

Card 1/7

I.S. Izrael and L.A. Gardinukin (Institute of Metallurgy, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Institute of Metallurgy of the Ac. Sc. USSR) in the paper "Experimental Investigation of Some Aspects of the Problem of Structural Creep" described results concerning the theory of creep.

L.A. Kuznetsov (Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Plant, Krasnoyarsk Metallurgical Factory in Lenin) in his paper "On the Field of Static Strength of Turbine Components Working at High Temperature" dealt on data obtained in Leningrad industrial undertakings indicating the need for further improvement in design and constructional procedure.

The basic problem in the author's opinion, is not so much the investigation of the stresses in individual components as the investigation of the limiting states of actual constructions. The author also noted the need for experimental investigation of model rotors, disks and turbine casings and suggested setting before the Government the problem of organizing such an assembly in one of the factories with considerable metallurgical and co-ordination of work in this direction.

The author criticized the inadvisable unplanned work taking place at the present time in this matter. He stressed that each undertaking must itself solve problems relating to tests, elements for tests, methods of testing and appropriate apparatus.

I.A. Birger (TsIAM) presented a paper on "Standards of Strength of Components at High Temperatures"

A.P. Dvorkin (TsIAM) gave a paper on "Experimental Investigation of the Bearing Capacity of Disks"

M.A. Koron' (Leningradskiy Metallostroy zavod in Starling - Leningradskiy Metallostroy zavod in Starling) gave a paper on "Investigation of the Sustained Strength of Some Turbine Components"

The author dealt with the question of equipment constructed at the present time and investigated the stress state in a number of components of gas turbine engines.

V.S. Krasnitskiy (Moskovskiy gos. inzh. in-ty) gave a paper on "Creep of Heat-Resistant Alloys at High Temperature". The author described experimental investigations on the behaviour of the steels NI-257 and NI-405 under conditions of complex stress and high steady temperature.

Card 3/7

BIRGER, I.A. (Moskva)

Method for solving integral equations associated with high
parameter values. Prikl.mat. i mekh. 22 no.6:808-809 H-D
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Integral equations)

16(1);26(16)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2364

Birger, Isaak Aronovich

Variatsionnyye metody v stroitel'noy mekhanike turbomashin
(Variational Methods in Structural Mechanics of Turbomachinery)
[n.p.] Oborongiz, 1959. 27 p. 2,850 copies printed.

Ed.: Yu. I. Korostelev, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House:
S.I. Vinogradskaya; Tech. Ed.: L.A. Garnukhina.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers dealing with
problems of strength and dynamics of gas and steam turbines,
axial compressors, and other turbomachinery.

COVERAGE: The author presents general principles of variational
methods and describes their application to the problems of
strength and dynamics of turbomachinery. Use of variational
methods in the analysis of bending, vibration, and torsion
of blades and disks is discussed. No personalities are mentioned.
There are 13 references, all Soviet.

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Variational Methods in Structural (Cont.)	SOV/2364
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BIRGER, Isaak Aronovich; KOLONIYTSSEV, A.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent
[deceased]; KRILOV, V.I., inzh., red.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., izdat.
red.; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Calculation of threaded joints] Raschet rez'bovykh soedinenii.
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obr.promyshl., 1959.
251 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Screw threads)

25(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3096

Birger, I.A., B.F. Shorr, and R.M. Shneyderovich

Raschet na prochnost' detaley mashin; spravochnoye posobiye dlya konstruktorov (Design of Machine Parts for Strength; Manual for Designers) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 459 p. Errata slip inserted. 25,000 copies printed.

General Ed.: I.A. Birger, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Reviewer: N.P. Dorogov, Engineer; Ed.: N.V. Manakin, Engineer; Managing Ed. for Reference Literature: I.M. Monastyrskiy, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: A.F. Uvarova.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for engineers and designers.

COVERAGE: The book deals with practical methods of designing parts and units of machines for strength and vibration resistance. Special attention is given to threaded joints, tooth gearing, parts of turbines, and piston engines. Formulas for determining stresses in struts, thin plates, and shelves are presented. No personalities are mentioned.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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SOV/5972

Birger, Isaak Aronovich

Kruglyye plastinki i obolochki vrashcheniya (Circular Plates and Shells of Revolution) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961. 367 p.
Errata slip inserted. 3275 copies printed.

Ed.: Yu.G. Zakharov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of
Publishing House: N. A. Ageycheva; Tech. Ed.: A. Ya. Novik;
Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for structural engineers and
scientific research workers concerned with problems of the
strength of plates and shells.

COVERAGE: The book is concerned primarily with the analysis of
general problems of symmetrical, structurally orthotropic
circular plates and shells of revolution with closely
spaced stiffeners. Particular attention is given to the
design of plates and shells for strength under conditions

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Circular Plates and Shells of Revolution

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of nonuniform heating. The elasticity parameters of the shell (plate) are assumed to be variable. In many cases, the calculation methods involve the use of "Ural" and "Strela" computers. Problems of the linear stability and vibrations of cylindrical shells are also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 86 references: 78 Soviet (including 4 translations), 6 English, and 2 German.

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AUTHOR: Birger, I.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: Unevenly heated beams with variable strength parameters

SOURCE: Raschety na prochnost'; teoreticheskiye i eksperimental'nyye issledovaniya prochnosti mashinostroitel'nykh konstruktsiy. Sbornik statey no. 7, 1961, 76 - 109

TEXT: The author considers the approximate theory of variable section beams which have changing strength parameters and are subject to external forces and uneven heating. On the basis of the hypothesis of plane sections, the displacement of an arbitrary point along the axis is analysed. It is assumed that no transversal normal stresses are present. After some mathematical elaboration

$$\sigma = E \left(\frac{N}{\int_F E dF} + y \frac{M_x}{\int_F E y^2 dF} - x \frac{M_y}{\int_F E x^2 dF} \right) +$$

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$$+ E \left(\frac{\int_F E \alpha t dF}{\int_F E dF} + y \frac{\int_F E \alpha t y dF}{\int_F E y^2 dF} + x \frac{\int_F E \alpha t x dF}{\int_F E x^2 dF} - \alpha t \right) \quad (15)$$

for the stress is deduced, in which the first part expresses stresses due to external load, and the second - the temperature stresses. In the next item, axes, x and y are determined in the usual manner, and an arbitrary system, $x_2 y_2$, is chosen. This determines the reduced center of gravity of the section in the system. The extreme conditions at the end of beam are defined by Saint-Venant, i.e. the stresses have the same vector and main torque as the system of external forces. The use of Eq. (15) is illustrated by a numerical example. In the calculation of variable section beams it is assumed that the normal stresses are determined by Eq. (15) if all parameters are referred to the given section. This provides sufficient accuracy. The tangent stresses in the beam are assessed by the condition of equilibrium of its element. An equation is deduced which is compared

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to the expression of stress in a beam with constant modulus of elasticity, and the latter is acceptable for practical purposes. When the normal force is zero, then a simplified form is obtained, whose first member represents the tangent stress in the section of a prismatic beam, whereas the second member takes into account the effect of variable section. This is followed by an analysis of distributed forces, including those that are parallel to the axis, and also cases of tangent stresses due to bending of thin-walled beams. The evaluation of errors in the case of an approximate solution is given in the example of bending and tension of a wedge. In the approximate theory of beams, the stress σ_y is disregarded. The author quotes equations for bending due to torque T , and also bending of a wedge by a concentrated force, followed by the instance of distributed load. The comparative tabulated results indicate that the error of the approximate solution increases with greater angles α , although it is acceptable in the majority of cases. The method of Saint-Venant is also applied in the problem of beam torsion, where the mathematical analysis provides

$$M_k = \int_F (\tau_{zy} x - \tau_{zx} y) dF = \lambda c \quad (25)$$

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for the torque (C is the rigidity of the beam). The solution can be obtained with the function of stress $\Phi(x,y)$. The simple problem of torsion of a round shaft with axial symmetry distribution of the modulus of elasticity is then discussed. It is followed by an example of an elongated rectangular section beam. The analysis provides the expressions for the normal stresses which comprise the stresses due to tension and bending as well as the normal stress of strained torsion. Tangent stresses distributed linearly along the wall are produced in the section of the beam. In this case the center of torsion coincides with that of stiffness. Curved beams are then considered. When their curvature is small then the relationship that were established for straight axis beams may be used. The author analyzes beams with larger curvature and symmetrical cross section. To determine the tangent stresses, consideration is given to the condition of equilibrium of a separated part of beam element. When the radius of curvature tends to infinity, then the equation of stress for this case coincides with that for a beam without distributed forces. The axial symmetry deformation of rings, subject to distributed loads and torques and with symmetrical distribution of temperature and strength parameters is analyzed. This assu-

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med that the cross section of the ring is not distorted. An instance when the cross section of the ring is small in relation to the radius is considered. Finally, to calculate the work of beams in the elastic and plastic stage, use is made of the method of variable parameters of strength. The assumption of incompressibility of material simplifies the computation. Another method quoted is based on successive approximations which is in good agreement with the practice concerning beams, discs and cylindrical shells. There are 31 figures, 2 tables and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

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24.4200 1327

AUTHOR: Birger, I.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: Calculating flexural ring springs

SOURCE: Raschety na prochnost'; teoreticheskiye i eksperimental'nyye issledovaniya prochnosti mashinostroitel'nykh konstruktsiy. Sbornik statey. no. 7, 1961, 110 - 121

TEXT: It is assumed that the spring has n slots in each section, and therefore, an angle of $\alpha = 2\pi/n$ corresponds to each slot. (Fig. 3) The cross section of the ring is considered as small in relation to its radius, and thus usual methods of calculation are applied. Due to symmetry, the section of ring containing angle α is analyzed, and is separated by planes passing through A and C. The arbitrary section being discussed is determined by angle φ counted from the base radius OA.

$$M_{Kp}(\varphi) = -M_{u3}(0) \sin \varphi + \frac{PR}{2n} (1 - \cos \varphi). \quad (3)$$

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defines the bending moment. The ratio of maxima of the torsion and bending moments is $\frac{M_{t \max}}{M_{b \max}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{8} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4n}$. This ratio decreases when n

goes up. The most critical section of the ring must be calculated. The above is indicated for various cases. The contraction of the ring is determined by the theorem of Castiglione. The contraction is equal to the displacement of point B in relation to the straight line that connects A and C. When the section of spring contains i rings, then the contraction is δ_i , but the effort taken up by the former is iP. If the spring has several sections, then the total contraction is equal to the sum of contractions of the individual sections. In the case of a spring with connected rings the bridge pieces are considered as being rigid. At the supporting points, concentrated loads P/n and torques, M_c (Fig. 8) are applied. A section included by angle α is separated. Both bending and torsion moments may act in the end sections. The analysis brings out the coefficients γ , χ and λ . The value of the coefficient for a ring with rectangular section and two slots in each section ($\alpha = \pi$) is $0.22 \leq \chi \leq 0.42$. When the latter magni-

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tude is found, then the bending and torsion moments can be computed. The comparison of curves of these moments reveals that the critical section in a connected ring rises sharply when compared to free rings. In the case of a ring section with large stiffness on bending, the contraction of spring is determined by its torsional rigidity. Finally, a comparison is made between the ring springs and the usual coiled helical units, and a numerical example is quoted. This demonstrates that the cylindrical slotted spring possesses a markedly larger carrying capacity than the helical spring of the same overall dimensions, but its deflexion is considerably lower. The compliance of free-ring spring can be increased by the choice of the latter's section. There are 11 figures, 1 table and 2 references. 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Legend to Fig. 3: The diagram for calculating a free ring.

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